angle of most seventy-increases. The meteors appeared to from the east to the west."

It was noticed that the point whence the meteors appeared to emanate was in the constillation Leo, and it is from this point that the display expected to-morrow morning will, it is pronised, have its beginning. The position of this constillation may be easily ascertained by a careful examination of the foregoing

map.
To the ignorant and superstitious the meteoric shower of 1833 was more than a phenomenal wonder. It was the occasion of most awful dismay, and thousands believed that the last day had really arrived and that the final consummation of all things was about to take place. A South Carolina planter thus described the effect produced upon the minds of his negroes by the abstractions.

ACCIDENT TO A CELEBRATED HORSE-PROBABLE COM-MUTATION OF M'MAHON'S SENTENCE-AN IM-PORTANT ORDER REVOKED - PAILURE OF THE

MONTREAL, C. E., Nov. 10.—Nannie Craddock, the noted steeple-chaser, who broke a leg recently at a steeple-chase here, has been shot, as there was no hope of

scovery
The Government has received important dispatches from

LAND OFFICE REPORT. BY TRESCRAPH TO THE TREBUSE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received seturas from the local effice at Topska, Kessaa, showing that during the past mouth 9 194 neres of the public lands were droped of at lost office.

LABRADOR PISHERIES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1866.

EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO NOV. 11.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD DERBY URGING AMITT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

At a recent banquet, Lord Derby, the English Premier, made a friendly allusion to America, in which he hoped that any question between the two Governments of the United States and Great Britain might be approached in a forbearing and conciliatory spirit which might remove all bitterness and cement the triendship of the two nations.

THE REPORM MOVEMENT.

London, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1866. The great Reform meeting is appointed to take place in London on the 3d of December next.

PARLIAMENT. London, Nov. 11 .- Parliament has again been pro

FRANCE.

A SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETY. Paris, Nov. 10 .- Forty-two arrests have been made of members of a secret political society in Paris.

PRUSSIA.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS DAGMAR. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10 .- The Czarewitch and the Princess Dagmar were married yesterday, with great festivity and rejoicing throughout the city.

The Czar on this occasion commuted the sentences of a large number of prisoners and remitted arrears

ANOTHER INSURRECTION. PARIS, Nov. 11, 1866.

News has been received in official quarters that an insurrection has broken out at Barcelona against the Narvaez Government. ASIA MINOR.

AMERICAN COLONY IN THE HOLY LAND.

News has been received here of the arrival of the

bark Nellie Chapin at Jaffa, from Jonesport, Me. with 150 Americans to colonize in Palestine. THE TICONDEROGA.

The United States steamer Ticonderoga left Jaffa on the 29th ult. for Malta.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

AN AMERICAN BRIG BOARDED BY FIRATES. LONDON, Nov. 11, 1866 The American brig Luba was boarded by pirates on

the coast of China (no date). The Captain and two men were killed and several wounded. A UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY. A United States Company has got the consent of

the Emperor of China to lay a cable from the Western Union Extension Company's lines on the North to

A fearful typhoon had occurred between Japan and Shanghai. No disasters to the shipping, however, had been reported. THE PERSON SQUADRON.

The French Admiral was awaiting the arrival of his squadron at Shanghai, in order to proceed to Corea.

EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD. It was proposed at Sydney, Australia, to levy s duty of a shilling an ounce on gold exports.

The crops were not extraordinarily good on the island. Of some articles only half of last year's crops was expected.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OUT. QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 11.—The Anchor line's steam ship Iowa, from New-York, Oct. 27, touched here last night, ex

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, Nov. 10 .- Consols closed for money at 89;

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LAGOS Nov. 11.—The following are the closing prices for American Securities last evening: Eric, 52; Illinois Central, 27 : United States Five-twenties, 69. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERFOOT, Nov. 10.—Cotton is quoted to-day at 142d for Middling Uplands. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

IRELAND.

THE BRIGHT BANGUET-LETTERS OF THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS-LETTERS FROM MR. PAWCETT, MR. MILL AC. -THE TIPPERARY ELECTION-RIOTING AT THE POLLING PLACES-BANQUET TO SIR HUGB CAIRNS IN BELFAST-RIPLE SHOOTING IN IRELAND-IRISH ART-DEPARTURE OF JOHN MITCHEL FROM PARIS FOR AMERICA, AC., AC.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27, 1868.

The list of persons to speak at the banquet to John Bright has been somewhat altered since I last wrote. Mr. J. S. Mill will not be present. He is traveling on the continent, and will be unable to attend. Capt. White, who was elected last week for Tipperary, will address the meeting. The Very Rev. Dean O'Brien of Limerick will be one of the speakers to the toast of "Civil and Religious Liberty." Letters in reply to their invitations have been received by the committee from most of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland. Extracts from some of these may prove interesting to the reader. His Emi-uance Cardinal Cullen writes as follows:

of these may prove interesting to the reader. His Ethiuance Cardinal Cullen writes as follows:

No. 55 Eccles-et., Dublin, Oct. 18, 1866.
Gentlement I beg to return you many thanks for the kindness wish which you have invited me to meet Mr. Bright at diamer on the 80th instant. In common with the great majority of our fellow-citizens, I feel that Ireland owes a great debt of granitude to that distinguished statesman. His eloquent demonstations of inveterate abuses, his courage in asseming that eccessinatical ascendancy which was forced by foreign arms on this country, and which for centuries has prayed upon its vitals, his exercisons to obtain protection and encouragement for the oppressed tensuits and his afforts to place those who have been so long trodden down by persecuting laws on a footing of equality with every class of their countrymen, have gained for him the affection of a warm-bearted people who are ever gateful for any services that are rendered to them.

Feeling as 1 do. I would be hoppy to join in your manifestation of gratitude for the services shready rendered by Mr. Hright to this island were it not that other engagements render it impossible for me to accept of your invitation.

Ropag that everything will succeed according to your desires, I remain, with great esteem, your devoted errant, To the Hou. Secretarics of the Bright Banquet.

Dr. Cantwell, Bishop of Meath, in his letter, says that

To the Hou. Secretaries of the Bright Banquet.

To the Hou. Secretaries of the Bright Banquet.

To the Hou. Secretaries of the Bright Banquet.

To man in England deserves better than Mr. Bright the marked and grateful notice of the people of Ireland. Dr. O'Hea, Bishop of Rose, writes that but for the pressure of duties which cannot be postponed he would be "most happy to be present on such an occasion, and to join with my fellow-countrymen in paying a well-deserved compliment to the liberal, generous and honest Mr. Bright him and manifested his resdiness to advance her interest." And he says. "It is hopeful to find an influential member of Parliament like him divesting himself of those prefundess which cling still to many men in his position, and to mark him candidly tracing is his foreible isaguage the many grievances of our unhappy country to the miscovernment of her rulers." Dr. Waish, Bishop of Ossory, is forced to decline the invitation in consequence of the state of his health, but says: "I appreciate the object of the banquet and esteem Mr. Bright as the friend of Ireland and of the human race of every clime and color. Dr. Consty, Bishop of Kilmore, writes in complimentary terms of Mr. Bright, and says he is "perfectly satisfied that the union of English and Irish liberals will be the opening of a bright future for this unhappy and misgoverned country." Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cotx, regrets that he is "unable to take any share in this tribute to one of the abster and not share in all the advanced opinions of Mr. Bright feel deep grateful for his warm sympathy and for his eloquent dearned for his bright ministers. Whig and Tory, have made by which English ministers. Whig and Tory, have made by which English ministers. Whig and Tory, have made

Ireland's poverty and disaffection a disgrace, a weakness and a danger to the United Empire." Dr. Leaby, Arch-

and a danger to the United Empire." Dr. Leaby, Archbishop of Cashel, says:

"Mr. Rright is the friend of Ireland. In Parliament and out of Parliament he stands forth to plead for justice to Ireland with all the power of his masnine cloquence, and with an honest boldness more Irish than that of many of the Irish themselves. He deserves the gratitude of the people of this country. He is worthy of any mark of respect that could be paid to him. And the gentlemen who have proposed to entertain him at a public banquet do but testify the esteem in which John Bright is held by every honest man in the land, and the confidence reposed in him, and the gratitude felt toward him."

Duncan McLaren, member of Parliament for Glasgow,

public banquet de but testify the esteem in which Jehn Bright is held by every honest man in the land, and the confidence reposed in him, and the gratitude felt toward him."

Duncan McLaren, member of Parlament for Glasgow, regrets that he will be unable to attend. He says: "No one can feel more deeply than I do the injustice which has been done to Ireland and the urgent necessity for an immediate change." and he adds: "The first vote I gave in Parliament was one of sympathy for Ireland, by voting for the amendment of the O'Donoghue, to add an additional paragraph to the address in answer to the Queen's speech, when I was one of a very small minority; and, I believe, the only member from Scotland who supported it." Mr. Fawcett, the member for Brighton, concludes his letter thus: "I trust you will permit me to say that as long as I remain a member of the House of Commons no Government will obtain my confidence unless I believe that it is prepared to carry out a wise and enlightened policy toward Ireland." And Mr. John Stuart Mill writes as follows:

Avisono, Oct. 20, 1866.

DEAR Sin. I could hardly have received any invitation of a public kind which I should have had so much pleasure in complying with as that in your letter of the 4th inst, which has only just reached me. I feel as grateful, as if I were myself an Irishman, to wheever does any service to the cause of Ireland, and there is no ene who has better earned the gratitude of Irishmen than Mr. Bright, were it only by his noble speech on the Habeas Corpus Suspensipo lift. I regard the henor which you are paying to him, he are informatible to be early attribute of Irishmen than men than the coherent on the weather the Ragish and the Irishmen of the Legislative improvement required by both Countries, but is, in itself, of the most ampicious promise for the permanent well-being of the whole Empire.

Treiand does not, however, stand in need of such a voice as mine to assist her in doing honer to her eminent friend, and I am prevented from availing myself of y

spectfully yours.
To the Hon, Secretary of the Bright Banquet.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Bright Banquet.

This banquet is really exciting a great degree of interest here and in England also. The room in which it is to be held will accommodate about 400 persons; if there were space for 600 the places would be filled. On Monday and Tuesday next there will be arush for tickets, which cannot be supplied, as I understand the entire number have already been disposed of. The applications from representatives of the press, Irish, English and American, have been very numerous, and in most cases have been refused. A couple of your cotemporaries will be represented there; I will have the honor of taking care of the interests of The Triffune.

Clergymen of the Established Church continue to crowd the columns of the daily papers with letters arguing the fitness of screen persons to fill the See of Tuam, vacated by the death of Bishop Plunket. The Government uppoints to those places, and whenever a Bishop dies there is any amount of letter-writing to the press, setting up quite a number of candidates. The number of communications sent per diem to one journal on the subject may be imagined from the following sentence, with which one of them opens: "Dear Sir—I have just read, of course with great interest, the ten letters that appear in your paper of this day with reference to the anticipated appointment to the vacant Bishopric of Tuam." And then the writer goes on to add one more to the list of persons proposed for the pesition. In the same journal, and in connection with those documents, espears the following humorous communication from some waggieh member of the profession:

Six: Again the Reign of Terror has begun! More sleepless mights and terror-stricken days! Never can I open your paper, which used to be my daily delight, without a skudder! True, I have not yet seen my name put forward; but even that dread certainty would be better than the horrors of suspension. Sir. I throw myself upon your compassion, and I inclose my eard. It is not for publication: but may I beg of you to peruse that terse and pithy document, and, if any correspondent should write to you orging my claims to the vacant See, to consign his communications to the directiest depths of your waste paper basket. I will endeavor to return good for evil, and of him I will only pray: Clergymen of the Established Church continue to crowd

write to you urging my claims to the vacant See, to consign his communications to the drasriest depths of your waste-paper basket. I will endeavor to return good for evil, and of him I will only pray;

"O Negtime pater, asyum gol dirigis agoor,
Scriptorem rapias in soars magne Taum."

Pethaps "Tunm" would be more orthographically correct, but I have learned to sacrifice even spelling to "concerd" and a quiet life. Why, then, should I be put forward as a candidate! Don't do it. I am the father of better than a dozen children ten, in fact-far better? I have abored for a number of years which I do not care to mention, enjoying the enormous revenue of the overpaid Irish Establishment, my share of which amounts to ASO per annum! I appeal to your generosity to shield from indignity, in his very green old age, your obedient servant.

The official returns of the polling at the Tipperary election show that the voters for Mr. Waldron, the Tory candidate, numbered 2,843, and those for Capt. White, the Liberal, 3,408, giving the Liberals a majority of \$50. Mr. Waldron's voters were all brought from their respective Waldron's voters were all brought from their respective distributions. The tenantry who "vote with their landlords" are always watched and guarded in this way. The bailiffs are present to see that none of them, following the hent of their inclinations, shall desert to the popular side, and the soldiers are present to save them from being pounded to smithereens by the mob. As they pass along the roads and come into the towns, in the midst of lines of fixed bayonets, a stranger looking at the scene might suppose they were gangs of malefactors. As each party is thus brought in, you learn "whose voters they are, just as you might hear to whom various droves of eattle belonged. This were gangs of malefactors. As each party is thus brought in, you learn "whose voters they are, just as you might hear to whom various droves of cattle belonged. This batch now coming up between the lines of red coats and flashing bayonets are Lord Clonmel's tenantry. That other batch between those gaily caparisoned dragoons are Lord Lismore's tenantry. That black string of men, with prancing lancers on each side of them, are Lord Derby's tenantry. And as on. Yet in spite of constabulary, infantry and cavalry, they are assailed. Showers of stones are let fly at them, rushes are made at them, the soldiers face about and charge, the people retrest a little and come

prancing lancers on each side of them, are Lord Derry's teansity. And so on. Yet in spite of constabulary, infantry and cavalry, they are assailed. Showers of stones are let fly at them, rushes are made at them, the soldiers face about and charge, the people retrest a little and come on to the attack again. But the landlord party have a mob too. The soldiers cannot prevent collisions, and they themselves come in for no small share of the blows. Numbers of the "free and independents" are tumbled in the streets, officers are seen riding about with cut heads, several senseless forms are hauled into the nearest houses and a report goes out that they are dead. Such is the order of things at many Irish elections, and such it was at some of the polling places in Tipperary on Saturday last, at Thurise especially. Well, the popular party elected their man; the landlords were beaten; but it is said they have vowed reverge, and that some of the voters who opposed them will ere long find themselves without farms. The people are aware of these threats, and they are saying for their part that, if the landlords proceed to evictions in consequence of this election—wee betide them.

Sir Hugh Cairus, Member of Parliament for Belfast, and Attorney-General for England, who has lately been promoted by Lord Derby to a place on the English Bench, was entertained at a public banquet by his constituents at Belfast on yesterday evening. The company numbered about five hundred persons. Sir Hugh made a speech full of gratitude, of course, to his friends, and full of praises of the British Constitution, and of the Tory party, whom he takes to be the only guardians of that treasure. He had several hits for John Bright and for the democratic principles favored by that eminent agitator. The great glory of the British Constitution, it appears, consists in the fact that the great majority of the British people have no part in making their own laws or shaping the policy of the country. "I am not for revolution," said Sir Hugh—the revolution refe

persons. Therefore it can hardly be expected that in these matters Ireland can come up to the

matters Ireland can come up to the mark of the "sister countries."

In matters of art, Irishmen have always held a high place, and the artistic genius of the Irish race receives full acknowledgement in England. At present several of the foremost artists in that country are matives of the Green Isle. The sculptor Foley is at the head of his profession. McDowell, another Irish sculptor, is deservedly famous. Lalor and Doherty ase rapidly working their way upward to a like position. Then Daniel Machise ranks A. 1. among "Euglish" painters as they are called. But I need not follow out the list any further. These remarks are suggested to me by the fact that at the recent annual competition of the British and Irish schools of art which was held in connection with the South Kensington Museum, out of It2 schools that of Dublin took second rank. The numbers of medals won by the successful schools were as follows: Manchester 8, Dublin 7, Brmingham 4, Edinburgh 5, Glasgow 3, Liverpool I, New castie 1.

John Mitchel, the Irish exile, whose career has certainly not been a fortunate one, but whose honesty and talents are beyond all question, has again left Europe for America. He left Paris on Thursday dyening, Oct. 25, to sail from Brest to New-York. He takes with him a large box full of "Bouds of the Irish Republic" which the Monfat Mansion parity of the Feniau Brotherhood were so good as to send him for sale in France, but of which it was simply impossible that he could make any use whatever. Reference to these bonds is being frequently made by some members of the Brotherhood pretty much as if they were matters for which Mr. Mitchel had failed to account. In them by showing the whole lot uninjured and untouched to those who sent them.

ALEXANDRIA.

THE EGYPTIAN AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS-EX-CITEMENT ABOUT THE UNITED STATES' POLICY ON EUROPEAN APPAIRS-THE SUEZ CANAL-THREAT ENED INUNDATION OF THE NILE-THE COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 19, 1866

We are peither deaf nor dead to the eventualities of a conflagration in Europe, and to the probable consequence upon Egypt and the Ottoman Empire. Osmanlis and Fel-lahs are not great politicians—I mean the population in bulk. Their mind is not of a speculative turn, but they have a vague idea that what we call very improperly European civilization will, in the long run, subdue the whole of them up to the Asiatic frontier. So persuaded they are of it, that if the Great Powers were to decide an im-

ropean civilization will, in the long run, subdue the whole of them up to the Asiatic frontier. So persuaded they are of it, that if the Great Powers were to decide an immediate expulsion of the Turcor from Constantinople, no serious opposition would be made; the decree would be recented as a matter of course. But were one of the Great Powers to attack Turkey, they would fight with heart and soul to the last man.

A great noise has been produced by the so-called change of policy of the United States toward European affairs. The topic of the day, here and all over the East, as you may well believe, is the alleged demand of the Cabinet of Washington to the Porte of a spot where to harbor, under an American flag, an American fleet, with a right of property on it. True or not, the matter is fully discensed, and I may say admitted. The friendship existing just now between the States and Russia is considered as a proof that something of the kind is going on, and you will understand, by the following translation of an article published in a Smyrna newspaper, how far, if not how justly, goes the opinion of the Levantine press. "The whole position is now hanging by a head's hair, weakening every day. Napoleon's health is far from being good, and as he is as mortal as the simplest peasant, he may disappear from the great stage of the world sconer than we seem to expect. God forthd such a calamity, but in the hypothesis of its becoming a fact, we would see, wide open, the play kept by Russia behind the cartain—an American and a Russian fleet coming to the Bosphorus, and taking possession of its a Russian army passing the Pruth, the Danube, invading Turkey by land, and planting on the minaret of St. Sophia the flag of the Czar. What could England do alone, for we cannot for an instant suppose that unconstituted Prussia would join her in the struggle against the savage invasion of the Northern bear."

E Enough to give you an idea of public opinion in the case about coming and probable events.

Despite the enormal series of depths of the same stuff, so that when engineering will begin the solidity of it will be put to a decisive experi-ment. This is no dream at all, and the French engineers

depths of the same stuff, so that when engineering will begin the solidity of it will be put to a decisive experiment. This is no dream at all, and the French engineers themselves consider it a very hard problem to solve.

Since my last, a new calsmity has been threatening us for several days, during which cotton speculators, kept in a sensational suspense, have done their worst. The Nils increasing hourly was on the eve of overflooding the whole of Superior Egypt. While on this side of Cairo, dykes were supposed to give way. If such had been the case many thousands of bales of cotton would have been endangered, if not entirely lost. The Viceroy, who is our richest merchant and the largest grower of the country, has been very active. He sends civil and military engineers and soldiers everywhere where danger was feared. Defects were made good, not without an immense trouble, for the unruly waters were raising and running at a fearful rate.

Fortunately this unseasonable inundation came to a stop just in the nich of time. Had the impending calamity lasted a single day more all the crops and food would have been irretrievably lost. It is probable that the last monsoon brought a deluge of rain between the tropics, on both sides of the Nile, and that both affluents of the Nile, as well the great lakes, were filled up to an unknown extent. Never was the river so muddy and so red in coloratent. Never was the river so muddy and so red in coloratent. Never was the river a muddy and so red in coloratent. Never was the river a muddy and so red in coloratent. Never was the river a muddy and so red in coloratent. On the fields will insure a splendid yield to all sorts of producers. Cotton fields are looking remarkably well and healthy, although the plants are rather thin and low. This is owing to the difficulties the Fellahs have to deal with the early irrigation of their land. I told you of the magnitude of the epidemic which carried away almost all our available cattle. Well, the disease is still raging here and there, an

THE BALTIMORE TROUBLES.

CONCLUSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ARGUMENT.

T TRENGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—The argument on the new Police Commissioners habeas corpus case was concluded this afternoon. Judge Bartol will announce his decision on

MY TALBORAPH TO THE TRISTER.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—There is much interest felt to learn the decision of Judge Bartol in the habeas corpus case of the Police Commissioners appointed by Gov. Swann to succeed the old Board, and in the case of Sheriff Thompson, who was arrested and committed for not summoning a posse in answer to the requisition of the newlymoning a posse in asswer to the requisition of the newlyspointed Commissioners. The decision is expected to
cover the whole ground as to the legality of Gov. Swann's
action, and the consequent legality or illegality of the
proceedings in Judge Bond's Court.
It is generally believed that Gov. Swann will immediately summon an extra session of the Logislature, when
questions of great moment to the people of this State will
be submitted for consideration.

THE METEORIC SHOWER.

THE PALLING OF THE STARS OF 1833 TO BE REPEATED -THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE METEORIC SHOWER. The great meteoric shower of 1833, which many ersons now living saw, and which all have heard described as sight of surpassing beauty and awful sublimity, is to be repeated between midnight and morning of to-morrow or Wed-nesday, if the theories of astronomers are not at fault.

thick as flakes in the early snows of December. In one instance, one distinctly heard the explosion of a meteor that shot scross to the northwest, leaving a broad and luminous track, and witnessed another which left a path of light that was clearly discernible for more than 10 minutes after the ball, if such it be, had exploded. Its length was gradually shortened, widening in the center, and apparently consisted of separate and distinct globules of light, drawing, sround a common center, glimmering less and less virially until they finally faded in the distance. Compared with the splendor of this celestial exhibition, the most brilliant rockets and fireworks of art bore less relation than the twinkling of the most tiny star to the broad giars of the sun. The whole heavens seemed in moties, and never before has it fallen to our lot to observe a phenomenon so magnificent and sublime."

The shower of 1833 covered a very considerable part of the earth's surface. It was traced from the longitude of 610 in the Atlantic to 1000 in Central Mexico, and from the North American lakes to the West Indics. Prof. Thomson of Nashville, Tean, who winessed the display in Mississippi, thus describes the spectacle:

"About an heavy before daylight I was called to use the falling." The return of this extraordinary celestial phenomenon is awaited with excited interest by scientific men, and all uch a zlorious spectacle as the sudden illumination of the night-sky by a grand display of celestial fireworks, executed in Team, who witnessed the drymy in anisoscipp, in an excelled to see the falling meteors. It was the most endine and brilliant sight I had ever witnessed. The largest of the falling bodies appeared about the size of Jupiter or Venus when brightest. The sky presented the appearance of a shower of stars, which many thought were real stars and omens of dreadful events. I noticed the appearance of a radiating point, which I conceived to be the vanishing point of straight lines as seen in perspective. The point appeared to be stationary. The meteors fell to the earth at an angle of about seventy-live degrees with the horizon, moving from the east to the west." profound silence and extending over the whole firmament. In Boston, the Board of Aldermen, at their last meeting, request the Superint udent of the Fire Alarm to notify the people of Boston of the predicted meteoric display, in case it occurs, by striking the free alarm; and it would meet the wishes of tens of thousands of people in our own city if some similar plan should be adopted by our authorities, though no doubt most of these will choose to stay up all night, to make sure of this sight of a

there are but few nights in the year when one or more canno

and 12th and 13th of November of every year small showers
occur.

Beside the periedical character of this phenomenon, it has
been noted that, on each occasion of a meteoric display, the
meteors diverge from particular constellations—the August
shower, from the star B, Camelopardali, and the November
shower from the star Gamma, Leonic, one of the stars forming
the sickle in that constellation.

Further investigation of this phenomenon has led to the
discovery of another period of meteoric showers beside the
annual ens. This period consists of 33 years, which separate
the recurrence of extraordinary meteoric showers. Bestween
the years A. B. 903 and A. D. 1833, 13 of these great showers
are recorded, separated from each other by intervals of 33 and
66 years. The last two occurred in November, 17:99, and in
November, 18:3.

It is not a little remarkable that the enoch of these great peri-

are recorded, separated from each other by intervais 5: 33 and in November, 18:33.

It is not a little remarkable that the epoch of these great periodic showers coincide with the annual November shower, and that their point of divergence in the heavens is the same. Indeed the phenomenon of long period differs from that of the an nual period, only in its numerical character.

What is the cause of this phenomenon and its diversity? There is but one theory which satisfactorily explains all the observed phenomena. This theory supposes that there is an innumerable number of meteors circulating round the sun in orbits lying close to each other, forming a ring which intersects the carth's orbit in two places, and that the earth pusses through the intersecting points on the 2th and 10th of August, and on the 12th and 13th of November annually. When the earth plunges luto this meteoric stream on these occasions, the phenomenon of shooting stars takes place. The inequality of numbers is satisfacturily accounted for by supposing the meteors distributed in groups in the meteoric ring, the earth encountering a yest group whose revolution is such that it meets the earth but once in 33 years.

Years.

Attention was first directed to this periodic return of the meteoric showers on occasion of the prodigious swarm which appeared in North America between the 12th and 13th of Novomber, 18th described by Professor Olmated of New-Haven. The stars fell on this occasion like flakes of snow, to the number, as was estimated, of 240,000 in the space of nine hours, and varying in size from a moving point or phosphorescent line to globes of the mean's diameter. The most important observation made was that they all appeared to proceed from the same quarter of the bearcas, the ricinity, namely, of the star Gamma, in the Goustellation Lee, and although that star had changed greatly its hight and admath during the time that the phenomenalisated, they continued to issue from the same point. It was afterward computed by Encke that this point was the very direction is which the earth was moving in her orbit at the time. Attention being directed to recorded appearances of the same kind, it was observed with surprise that several of the most romrakable had occurred on the same day of November, especially that seen by Hamboldt at Cumania in 1729, and by other observes over a great extent of the earth. The November stream was again observed in the United States in 1834, between the 13th and 14th, though less intense. Though often vage, and it some years altogether absent, this phenomenon has recurred with such regularity, both in America and Europe as to establish its periodic character.

Prof. Olmsted of Yale College outered most enthusiastically into the consideration of the subject, the result of which was an

tions which, within considerable distances, were parallel with each other.

A They entered the Earth's atmosphere with a velocity equal to about four miles per second, or more than 10 times greater than the measurement relecting to a cannon ball, and about 15 measurement relecting to a cannon ball, and about 15 measurement relecting the atmosphere. They were extinguished in a manner resembling a combastible body like a sky rocket. That they took fire in the atmosphere was informed from the fact that they were not luminous in their original alimation in space; otherwise the body whence they emanated would have been tolking.

7. That some of the larger meteors must have been bodies of great size—some of them appearing larger than the full moon. Such a body seen at 110 miles distance was supposed to have been one mile in diameter; at 55 miles, one-ball mile; at 52 miles, one-fifth of a mile; at 54 miles, one-twentieth of a mile, or 364 feet.

8. That the meteors were constituted of light and transparent

or 264 feet.

8. That the meteors were constituted of light and transparent
materials: for if they had been otherwise their momentum
would have been sufficient to enable them to make their way
through the atmosphere to the surface of the earth, and if they
were not trainparent bodies they could not have existed to
where is their engineal state without being width by referred.

light.

To the question, "What relation did the body which afforded the insteorie shower sustain to the earth." Prof. Olimatead devoted much thought, the result of which was, that the insteorie sconsisted of portions of the extreme parts of a nebulous body, which revolves around the sun in an orbit interior to that of the earth, but little luclined to the plane of the cellptic, having its aphelion near to the earth, path, and having a periodic time of 12d days nearly. By this conclusion he accounts for the phenomenon remaining so long stationary with respect to the earth, and answers, to his own settleaction at least, the questions: Why the phenomenon was seen in a particular part of the heaven, and why it returns at stated periods, having appeared at Mocha, in Arabia, just one year preceding and in a manner very similar.

Prof. Olimatead was supported in his theory by the opinion entertained by Arago on the subject. This philosopher supposed that there were myriads of bodies, composed of nebulous matter similar to the tails of comets, circulating round the sun in a zone or ring, that crosses the earth's orbit at that part where it is about the lith of November, and that some of them-drawn from their cours by the earth's attraction, fall toward it, and taking first when they enter the atmosphere, in consequence of their great velocity, present the luminous pheumenon of falling stars. The body, or bodies, whence these metsors proceed, he considered as unquestionably in rapid motion, performing a revolution around the sun in some plane different from that in the earth's orbit at the earth's motion, in its orbit of time.

It was the opinion of Neocaria that meteoric showers were

considered as unquestionably in rapid motion performing a revolution around the ann in some plane different from that in the earth's orbit, and that the apparent course of the meteors will be necessarily compounded by this motion and of the earth's metion, in its orbit of times.

It was the opinion of Beccaria that meteoric showers were caused by electricity, and to substantiate, as far as possible, this hypothesis, he presented the following facts: He and some friends, about an hour after sunset, observed a falling star, which appeared to come directly toward them, and increasing in size and luminousness is it approached. Just before it reached them it disappeared. A diffused and lambent light suddenly illuminated his face and the faces and hands of his friends. During their surprise at this manifestation, a servant appeared and informed them that he had seen a light shine suddenly in the garden, and especially upon the water which he had been sprinkling upon the plots. These facts confirmed Beccaria in the belief that meteors were of electrical origin.

Astronomers all agree that, whatever their cause, they have their origin at a very considerable elevation above the earth. Brydone, winnessing a meteoric display from the summit of Mount Etns, has said that from that elevation the meteors appeared to be as far distant from the earth as when seen from the base of the mountain, which was ample proof, to him, of the fact that they were in regions much beyond the bounds of the earth stunesphere.

Phenomena greatly resembling that which was witnessed in 1833 occurred at several periods prior thereto, In 1760 a shower of fire, as it was called, fell in South America. The meteorio display was so great in Quito that the inhabitants believed the follows of Gavambo to be in flanges. The people assembled in the plain of Exico and a procession was about to set out, in consequence, from the Convent of St. Francis, when it was discovered that the phenomenon was occasioned not by the volcame, but by meteors, which shot acros

mana witeasea the display, and it was asserted, see that the great earthquakes of 1766 were preceded by similar phenomena.

Meteoric showers, such as that which we are now promised, have occurred at rare intervals in the history of the world, but the most remarkable of their kind took place on the night of November 12, 1831. Of this sublime apectacle many accounts have been written by the searned, and many stories told by the superstitious, from both of which it is not a difficult matter to glean the fact shat the display was one of, if not, indeed, the granulest exhibitious in the heavens ever witnessed. Of this display The Commercial Advertiser published at the time an account, from which we take the following extract:

"The sky was remarkably clear on the night of this remarkable phenomena. Some time before it o'clock, the meteors so frequently seen on Summer evenings, called shooting stars, were observed to fall with unusual frequency and splendor. They continued from that hour to fash athwart the skies more and more, until they were callipsed by the glories of the rising sun this morning. From 4 to 6 they were very numerous and refulgent. Not a cloud obscured the broad expanse, and millions of meteors aped their way noress it on every point of the compose. Were it possible to enumerate them in the suritaces of their arrowy haste, we might venture to any that for the space of two hours, intervening between 4 and 6, more than a thousand perminate might have been cowated. Their cornections were bright, gleaming, and increasant, and they felt

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF WILLIAM HAYDEN-THE PRISONER SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

TOBONTO, Nov. 10 .- The Court met to-day at 10 o'clock. John Cooney and Patrick Kealing were first arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Previous to pleading Mr. McKenzie, on behalf of the prisoners, moved to quash the indictment on the same grounds as that relied on in the case of the Queen'rs. O'Neill and others. Their trials were postponed. William Hayden was then placed in the dock. Mr. McKenzie, for the prisoner, moved to quash the indictment. The prisoner, by direction of his counsel, pleaded not guilty. A jury was then impaneled and sworm. Mr. McKenzie asked his Lordship as the defense relied on the question of identity to allow the prisoner to be placed out of the dock the same as was done in McHenry's case. Mr. Harrison, for the Crown, had no recollection that such bad ever been done in that case. His Lordship said if a precedent for such a course could be shown he would allow it. He, however, never heard of such a thing. Finally, safer some discussion, Mr. McKenzie let the matter drop. The witnesses for the Crown were then examined.

John Mcteal's worm.—I am a private in the Queen's Own, and was present at the fight of Kidgoway; I saw several killed and wounded there; in conversation with the prisoner at the list, he told me that he was an American citient; that he used to werk on steamboate, and was a native of Louisville, Ky.; had no home, and last came from Bufalo.

Joseph Newbigging aworn.—Hive at Fort Eric; on the merring of the let of Jane, about daylight, I saw four canal boats contained several hundredmen; the prisoner was among them, he was dressed in plain clothes, and had a green veil around his neck; he was armed witharride, and had a cartridge-box using to a belt around his waist; he was riding a roan horse. with, I afterward learned, belonged to the Niagara Street Railway of Bufalo; the prisoner spok to Ursner Pricely and told him the rest of that mency; Pricely pland and a cartridge-box using to a belt around his waist; he was riding a roan horse. with, I afterward learned, belonged to the Niagara Street Railway of Bufalo; the prisoner spok to t John Cooney and Patrick Keating were first arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Previous to pleading Mr. McKenzie, on behalf of the prisoners, moved to quash the indictment

Mr. R. A. Hainson-That is the case for the Crown, my

and really arrived and that the final consummation of all things was about to take place. A South Carolina planter that described the effect preduced upon the minds of his negrees by the phenomenon:

"I was suddenly awakened by the mest distressing cries that ever fell upon my cars. Shricks of horror and cries of mercy I could hear from most of the negrees on three plantations, amounting is all to about 600 or 800. While estructly listening for the cause, I heard a faint voice near the door calling my name. I arose, and taking my sword stood at the the door. At this moment I heard the same voice still desecching me to rise, and saying. Oh, my God it he world is on fire! I then opened the door, and it is difficult to say which excited me the most—the awfainess of the scene, or the distressed cries of the negroes. Upwards of one hundred lay prestrate on the ground, some speechless and some uttering the bitterest cry, but most with their hands raised imploring God to save the world and them. The scene was truly awahi, for never did rain fall much thicker than the meteors fell towards the earth, east, west, north, and south, it was the same."

Careful examination of the character of the meteors showed that the flying objects were of three distinct varieties: the first consisting of phosphoric lines; the second of large fire-bulls, that at intervals dartes along the sky, leaving luminous trains, which occasionally remained in view for a number of minutes, and in some cases for half as hour or more; the third of undefined luminous bodies, which remained nearly stationary in the heavens for a considerable time. Of this appearance a narrator mays: "Those of the first variety were the most numerous, and resembled a shower of first numerous, and resembled a shower of first numerous, and resembled a shower of first numerous, and resembled a shower of them, seen in North Carolina, appeared larger than the full moon rising, and its light rendered even small objects visible. The same ball, or a similar one seen at New Haven, Mr. R. A. Hamson—That is the case for the Crown, my Lord.

Mr. McKenzie read and put in several affidavits as to the prisoner's previous good character. Mr. McKenzie then proceeded to address the jury for the defense, and in opening his remarks complained that he had been forced into the trial by the Crown counsel before he was ready to proceed, inasmuch as he had no witnesses in attendance. Mr. McKenzie then continued to argue that although the evidence was certainly of a strong character against the prisoner, and possibly might be construed by the jury as exceedingly prejudicial, still there was nothing to show that he came over here for the purpose of levying war against Her Majesty. Ho certainly did come here, and acted in an exceedingly wrong manner in plundering any British subject. He submitted that he did so while laboring under the influence of drink, scarcely knowing what he did at the time. Mr. McKenzie concluded his speech by stating that he did not offer any palliation for the prisoner's conduct; he thought it was very outrageous, and if acquitted on this charge, the Crown would, no doubt, try him for obtaining money through intimidation, which is was plain that he did do, but he submitted that taking into consideration his youth, and that no evidence had been shown at his intent to levy war on the Queen, or that he ever entered Upper Canada, that they should not find him guity on the present indictment, thus giving the Crown an opportunity of prosecuting him for the offense, if he committed any, of which he really was guilty.

His Lordship thes charged the jury, explaining to them verge, rises in the east-north-east about midnight. The eastern heavens will be the theater of display. The following letter from Prof. Elias Loomis of Yale College, contains some interesting statements concerning the expected return of the great shower of meteors, is published:

On the morning of November 12, 1825, shooting stars were seen in extraordinary numbers throughout nearly the whole of North America. It was estimated that the number visible stasing station could not have been less than two hundred thousand. The display began about midnight, but was not very remarkable until between 2 and 3 evicious. There is no evidence that any remarkable display of meteors was seen on the same day either an Europe or Asia.

On the morning of November 13, 1825, apasual numbers of shooting stars were seen throughout Europe. One solventy counted forty-eight in five minutes. No unusual display was notified in our supplies of November 12, 1799, meteors appeared as numerous as the stars, during a period of four hours. This display was notified throughout Europe and America. An unusual author of meteors was recorded November 9, 1609; also, near

noticed on the same day in the United States.

On the morning of November 12, 1729, meteors appeared as numerous as the stars, during a period of four hours. This display was noticed throughout Europe and America. An unusual number of meteors was recorded November 9, 1029; also, near the same season of the year, in 1632, and at several previous dates extending back to the year 922.

"These facts clearly indicate a cycle of about one-third of a century; and it is probable that there will be a repetition of the shower, either this year or the next. in some part of the world but we cannot be sure that the principal display will take place in the United States.

"Is will be observed that the day of the year on which the great display occurs changes to the extent of three days in a century. Hence we may look for the greatest display this year on the morning of November 14.

"On the morning of November 13, 1865, four observers at New-Harva saw 430 shooting stars in less than two hours; while on the next morning less than half this number could be seen. This fact would lead us to expect the greatest number of meteors this year also on the morning stars will be considerably greater than the average on the mornings both of the lith and 14th. The numbers may be expected to be greatest after midnight, and to increase until the commencement of the morning twilight.

The following directions are given to guide observers:

"I. Observe in the open air, from a station which commands a good view of the heavers, quite down to the horizon. Observations made from an open window are of little value.

"If it is desired to determine the whole number of meteors visible, at least four observers are necessary; and whenever a meteor is seen its number should be audibly announced, for the purpose of avoiding duphcates.

"3. A majority of the November meteors move in paths which seem to diverge from a point or region in the constellation Leo, near the bend of the Sickle. It is Important to determine the whole number of meteors which do and which he really was guilty.

His Lordship then charged the jury, explaining to them His Lordship thes charged the jury, explaining to them the law under which the prisoner was tried.

Mr. McKennie-I propose to take the same exceptions to your lordship's charge as I did in Pavey's case, with these further objections, first, that your lordship should not have told the jury that proof rested with prisoner to show his business in Canada on that occasion; second, that your lordship should not have expressed yourself. "Can there be any doubt that the prisoner was at Limeraige or Fort Erie; 'third, that your lordship should have directed the jury that because the prisoner was riding on horseback, between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, extorting money from the people there, was strong evidence that his object was private plunder, and not public war, and that it rected with the Crown to show by direct evidence that he was connected with the Fonians. The jury returned into Court with a verdict of guilty.

Court with a verdict of guilty.

Mr. R. A. Harrison—I move my lord the judgment of the Court upon the prisoner. Mr. K. McKenzio meved the Court in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the offense charged was committed in the County of Welland, and could not under the statute be tried in York, being one of two counties united. His Lordship overruled the argument.

His Lordship—Prisoner, have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed on you
Prisoner—I have only to say that the three witnesses who have sworn against me, that I obtained the money from them by threats—have perjured themselves. I simply naked the money in a friendly way.

The usual proclamation having been made previous to sentence being passed. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 13th of next month.

ACQUITTAL OF DRUMMOND-THE ADDRESS OF THE ACQUITTAL OF DRUMMOND—THE ADDRESS OF TER JUDGE—LETTER FROM THE PRISONER LYNCH—MR. DEVLIN NOT PERMITTED TO ACT AS COUNSEL. TOROSTO, Nov. 10.—After the verdict of sequittel, brought in last night in the case of the Fenian prisoner as follows:

Daniel Drummond, the judge addressed the prisoner as follows:

Daniel Drummond, the jury have acquitted you. You bore a good character before you became connected with this affair, and that has, perhaps, helped you, but, at the least, it must be said that you were there under circumstances which were very suspicious—circumstances which you must yourself have felt would have warranted them in concluding that you were there as one of these people. You best know whether you were there or not as one of them. But let this be a lesson to you. The great error of impulsive men like you is that at times they engage in enterprise and do things, more especially if there are a number of people associated in the undertaking, which otterwise they would not do. In future be more swayed by your judgment, and less by impulse, reflect on all the circumstances of your acra. You are a man, and should think more concerning that which you undertake. They say you are a good workman and can earn high wages. Go now to your work, get these high wages, and if you can better yourself do it. The whole line of occupation is open to you and to all. As I have stated, impulsive men like you change in unlawful enterprises, and when a number are committed to it you go recklessly—more like savages than civilized men. Go, and be careful.

Letter From Lynch.

The oditor of The Leader would much oblige the undersigned by correcting a false statement in the issue of the 7th inst. in an article headed "Fenians," with reference to himself and family. The undersigned is the youngest son of the late Thomas Lynch of Headford, County of Galway. My father was sever in the British army, but a private country gentleman, and a vounger branch of the Lynches of Bally Curren Castle, County Mayo. My uncle, the late Capt. Peter JUDGE-LETTER FROM THE PRISONER LYSCH-MR. DEVLIN NOT PERMITTED TO ACT AS COUNSEL.

The Government has received important dispatches from the Colonial Office. Particulars have not transpired.

The Prince of Wales's birthday was celebrated last night by the Prince of Wales's birthday was celebrated last night by the Prince of Wales's bounteers.

The Mineree (French newspaper) says, in reference to the condemned prisoner McMahon, that it has no doubt that the Governor-General, who is intrusted with the noble prerogative of mercy, will avail himself of circumstances to extend it to the unfortunate individual on whom so serious a sentence has been pronounced.

This statement is looked upon as forestalling the commutation of McMahon's sentence.

OTTAWA, C. W., Nov. 10.—It is understood that Messra. McKee and Galt will sail with the delegates for Europe on Wednesday next—the former as representative of Canada at the Paris Exhibition, and the latter to assist in the completion of the Confederation.

It is appected that Lord Monck will leave for England about the middle of December.

The order in counsel forbilding the introduction of cattle to prevent the spreading of the plague is revoked, as about the middle of December.

The order in counsel forbidding the introduction of cattle to prevent the spreading of the plague is revoked, as far as regards horses imported by seas.

A block of buildings on Canal-st., near Washington, occupied by Wiscold & Sons, manufacturers of building materials, and Pearsall & Co., manufacturers of mehinery, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, \$100,000; insured for \$25,000.

Quenco, Nov. 10.—A large number of men of Her Majesty's steamer Aurors are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Western lakes, where they will be stationed for the Winter.

Intelligence has been received that owing to the failure of the fisheries at Labrador, the coast inhabitants on the north shore will be rendered destitute unless relief is immediately provided. The herring fisheries are said to be fearful to contemplate. The Government has placed a steamer at the disposal of the charitable for the transportation of supplies, which will leave in a few days. Aid in any sort of money or goods may be sent to the Rev Mr. Bolwood, Queboc.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Commissioner of Inernal Revenue has called the attention of the Revenue officers ternal Revenue has called the attention of the Revenue officers to the fact that the law requiring monthly returns from browers since the use of stamps has been adopted for the payment of the tax, must be so administered that the stamp will be a production additional to those afforded by the old law and not merely a substitute. He says: To this end a monthly return should be insisted upon and the same care should be taken a under the former law to ascertain its correctness. The number of stamps purchased by the brewer during ary month should be ascertained from the Collector, and, if not sufficient for the gayment of the tax mpon the quantity brewed and removed an immediate investigation should be had.

The new stamps to be used by importers of clears have been

Bolwood, Queboc.

The Ottawa Field Battery are sending their guns and equipments to Quebec to be immediately replaced by guns of heavy caliber and new equipments. n restigation should be had.

The new stamps to be used by importers of eigars have been retuned by order of the Treasury Department and will be distributed to special agents of the Treasury Department in a few have. They somewhat resemble the laterant Revenue stamp, with they exception that the Treasury stamp is about four makes in length, printed in red ink with a near levelor circling the view to of Washington.

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